

## MARSHAL FOCH URGES FRANCE NOT TO SIGN PEACE TREATY; CALLS SECURITY INADEQUATE; MINOR POWERS PROTEST; DOCUMENT WILL BE PRESENTED TO GERMAN ENVOYS TO-DAY

### 77TH GREETED ON TRIUMPHAL PARADE IN CITY

Division Which Covered  
N. Y. With Glory Bears  
Honors Modestly.

REVIEWED BY BAKER

Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan  
Pay Official Tributes on  
Behalf of People.

William Tecumseh Sherman, who observed once that war was hell, said this also of war:

"A man may be born into the world and live in an ordinary way of life until he is 30 without life greatly altering him. But let him go through one campaign, or even a single battle, and the stamp will remain on him to the end of his days."

And so the outstanding thing about the men of the Seventy-seventh, as they walked northward on Fifth avenue and into history yesterday, was that upon each youthful countenance there were the marks of what in an ordinary and orderly way of life would never have been there at all. The imprint of wind and rain and suffering beyond speech and achievement beyond imagining was upon the faces of upward of 25,000 young men who a year and a half ago—to quote from the official programme—"were a body drawn from the highways and byways of New York life and without any military identity whatever."

They came back to their people veterans and heroes yesterday, a legion of warriors who had been through the hardest of the Meuse-Argonne fighting and had more than done their part in the swinging open of the door to victory. And yet never was anything so without mirth as their faces and their bearing. Here and there some lad wore a rose flung him by a girl in a hand. Now and then one carried an orange rind on his bayonet and a deprecating grin upon his visage explaining it.

No Vanity of Parade.

There were many who wore the medals which war accords to him who rises the principal figure in some exploit so generous or heroic or timely as to mark him out from his fellows. And yet no laughter, no badinage, and above all none of the vanity of parade. Only rank upon rank of unsmiling, serious faces, with every other quality erased by the three qualities of devotion and fidelity and patience inexhaustible.

From this, in the main, one may exclude the officers. They carried themselves gallantly in the vivid sunlight and with just the slightest touch of pride. But then they were in different case. Mostly they had gone out to war from homes ruled by fine tradition and understanding that a man's life has only so much value to him and no more.

A German field marshal, upon the assumption that there are men still working at that trade nowadays, might have said that New York's Liberty Division walking along New York's most characteristic thoroughfare lacked something of the majesty essential to a parade. And he might have pointed out that here and there a bayonet point sagged in a way not wholly soldierly, and that the confusion of the march and the confusion of the line in this battalion or that fell short of the geometrical perfection which is supposed to describe the least distance between two points. But any man in the ranks could have given him his answer and might have said: "Military standards, Heine, like a lot of other standards, have changed a bit since 1914. The question now isn't how straight a line is, but whether when you hit it it holds."

4,000 Too Late for Review.

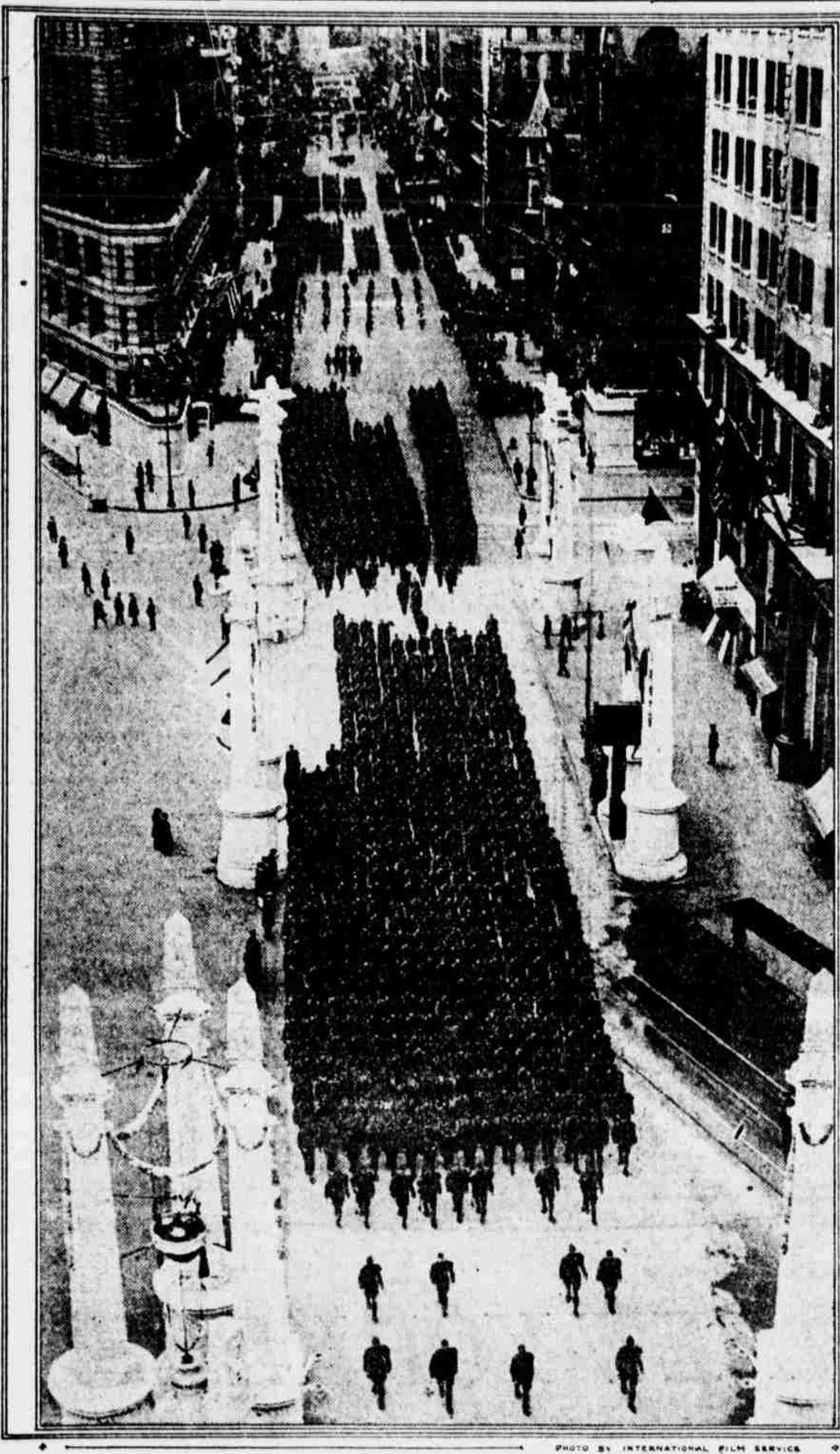
And the Prussian could have searched the faces intently yesterday for the answer to another question: whether the men knew or cared that, in the well worn soldier phrase, they were slightly out of luck. It is to be doubted if any of them cared, but they were slightly out of luck, and they were slightly out of luck.

To begin with, the march was not all there. The transport President Grant carrying 4,000 of them arrived tardily from overseas and was halted at Hoboken just two hours after the last ranks of the parade had passed the last post on the line of march and food and water had been crowded in behind. Also the day had broken inauspiciously from a weather standpoint—cold and searching in the early morning, with a pervasive chill sweeping into the flesh and marrow of those who had come out to see the division go by. Some pay-collector of parades has laid down the law that there is such a thing as a parade weather. If the sun is out and the heavens smiling then the people warm and smile accordingly and the day goes on with aplomb.

Throng Excluded From Avenue.

The arrangements which the Police Department had made to handle the crowd were carried out with such precision and exactness that many thousands

How Police Barred 77th Welcomers From Madison Square.



This picture shows the troops about to pass under the police lines. Yesterday the police at the Arch of Victory. It was here that in the parade of 1918, the Twenty-seventh Division, the crowds broke in riotous mood. Even the sidewalk was kept clear.

### BARNES FIGHTS 'FUTURE' DEALS

Real Situation Must Control  
Flour Prices or 1917  
Rules Return.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Julius H. Barnes, National Wheat Administrator, said in an address to-day to members of the Chicago Board of Trade that the act establishing the Food Administration gave authority to control trading in foodstuffs on exchanges to the extent of prohibiting future trading altogether.

He said the act was still in effect and that his duty was imperative if demonstrated abuse should arise.

A conference will be called May 13 at New York between representatives of millers, bakers and grain traders and others, at which certain trade agreements will be entered into, Mr. Barnes announced. He added that if the prices of flour did not sharply reflect the real situation in regard to supplies the United States must shortly return to the 1917 food regulations, which allowed only thirty days' supply to be held on hand. He did not want to do this, however, he said.

Mr. Barnes questioned whether a fluctuation in corn prices such as took place in Chicago yesterday—a rapid break of ten or twelve cents, followed by a quick reaction of five or six cents—was not a clear indication of speculation on so large a scale that it was overbalancing legitimate functions.

There was a touch of the dramatic in the appearance of Mr. Barnes in the quotations room off the trading floor, for yesterday was not the first time that an utterance of Mr. Barnes has upset the calculations of traders.

The crowd was bullish yesterday, and building thereon with due consideration to muddy roads, rain and other factors making for higher prices. Their buying

### REDS MURDER 400 WHO ASSAIL LENINE

Massacre in Moscow When  
Crowd Demands Food.

LONDON, May 6.—Four hundred persons were killed in Moscow last week when the Red Guard was called upon to disperse rioters, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch quoting advice from east Germany.

The casualties resulted when crowds assembled demanding food and shouting, "Down with Lenin and Trotsky."

### CZERNIN WRITES A WAR BOOK.

He Relates Secret History. Part of It Involving U. S.

VIENNA, May 6.—Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who was not placed under arrest as once reported, is writing a book in which he publishes many personal letters by the former German Emperor and the former Austrian Emperor.

He also relates much secret history, part of which concerns the United States.

### MARGATE-MADRID FLIGHT ON.

British Airmen Begin Trip in Big Machine.

### BALTIMORE WON BY REPUBLICANS

Third G. O. P. Mayor Since  
Civil War and First of  
Greater City.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—William F. Broening, Republican District Attorney for Baltimore, was elected to-day Mayor by a majority of about 9,600 over George Weems Williams, the Democratic candidate, and will thus be the first Mayor of Greater Baltimore. This will be the third time the Republicans have elected a Mayor since the civil war.

The defeat is a crushing one for the State wing of the Democratic party, of which "The Kelly" is the Baltimore "boss."

Broening carried to victory Peter E. Tonne, for City Comptroller, over Joseph E. Smith, Democratic candidate, by a small majority. Howard Bryant, Democrat, defeated Charles E. Norris, Republican, for President of the Second Branch of the City Council.

Norris's defeat is attributed to his affiliation with an organization which declared war on Catholic candidates.

But above all was the disaffection of Mayor Preston's followers who were angry at the bitter personal attacks made on their candidate in the primaries. Many of these were glad of the opportunity to get revenge on the "Kelly gang" and voted for Broening at the same time supporting the other Democratic candidates.

Invest in Victory Notes—HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., 71 Broadway—Adv.

### NOSKE CALLS ON BOYS ABOVE 17 TO JOIN ARMY

"Gravity of Hour Is Tremendous," Says German Minister of Defence.

RADICALS ARE STUNNED

Bolshevism Not Yet Knocked Out Completely by Government Victories.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, May 5 (delayed).—Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence, has drawn the spearhead of Bolshevism out of the flank of Germany, retaking Munich with Government troops. Coincidental with the collapse of the Soviet Government at Budapest, Bolshevism has received the most stunning blow yet delivered in Central Europe.

Bolshevik and Spartacist circles in Berlin and throughout Germany show evidence of being temporarily dazed by the Munich reverse, but it would be a mistake to conclude that these forces are completely knocked out.

That Noske himself is not of that opinion is shown by his appeal to the student organizations in seventy-five high schools, urging enlistment of all able bodied youths above 17 in the Volunteer Corps, comprising at present the military forces of the German Government. Noske complains that in their present formation the forces of the Government are wholly inadequate to take effective counter measures against the Radicals throughout the country.

"The gravity of the hour is tremendous," he declared. "It is the duty of all students capable of bearing arms to place themselves at the disposal of the Government for the protection of the frontiers and the maintenance of internal order."

New Outbreaks Planned.

The Radicals are busy planning new outbreaks to overthrow the Berlin Government. Leipzig, which is now the centre of the revolutionary group, is openly defying the Berlin authorities by ignoring the state of siege proclaimed there. The temporary truce between the independents and the Government during the big fair in Leipzig is expected to end abruptly with the close of the fair and preparations are already under way to move a large part of the troops now at Munich to Leipzig.

Major von Gilsa, Noske's Chief of Staff, has expressed anxiety over the ultimatum presented by the railroad workers for a large increase in pay. The ultimatum expires May 7 and 700,000 men are involved. The commercial telegraphers are taking similar action. In neither case has an agreement been reached.

Following the retaking of Munich, Noske declared himself more than ever an uncompromising foe of Bolshevism, whereas it has developed in Cabinet meetings that "Chancellor Scheidemann and President Ebert have shown an inclination to compromise with the Radical elements, fearing to use force too far lest it tend to reestablish a form of militarist domination under a different name."

Evidence of a change in heart in Germany regarding the use of force is furnished by the lavish criticism of Noske for his use of force. The Socialist newspapers are especially outspoken in their attacks on the Minister of Defence. The fact that a strike suppressed by force in one part of the country is followed immediately by a strike somewhere else

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### PARIS SUMMARY PUTS KAISER IN TREATY TERMS

Special Tribunal to Try Him for Supreme International Offenses.

ARMY IS CUT TO 100,000

U-Boats Barred, No Armed Air Forces After Oct. 1 and Colonies Surrendered.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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PARIS, May 6.—Following are the terms of peace as outlined here to-day:

War Crimes.

The Allies "publicly arraign the ex-Kaiser not for an offence against criminal law but for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try him."

Military Terms.

Within two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German military forces shall be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4,000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments also will be strictly limited.

All fortified works fifty miles east of the Rhine will be dismantled.

Naval Terms.

At the end of two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German naval forces must not include any submarines and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats. All other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen. The ratings must not exceed 15,000, of whom 1,500 may be officers and warrant officers.

All persons accused of violating the laws and customs of war will be brought before the allied military tribunals.

Reparation.

Pending full determination of the allied claims Germany is to pay \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to allied civilians and their property.

Territorial Ceasations.

Alsace-Lorraine is to be returned to France, which also is to get the Saar Valley. The government of the Saar district will be carried on by a commission of five appointed by the League of Nations. At the end of fifteen years the people will decide whether they wish to be governed by the league, France or Germany. If Germany is chosen she will have to buy the coal fields from France at a price to be arranged.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city.

A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

German Colonies.

Germany will be called upon to renounce "in favor of the allied and associated Powers all rights and titles appertaining to her in regard to her overseas possessions." Most of these possessions will be administered under a mandate from the League of Nations by one of the great colonizing Powers.

In Morocco Germany abandons all rights and privileges derived from the act of Algeiras of 1906 and from the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911. All treaties and agreements between Germany and the Sherifian empire are abrogated. Military and naval works on Heligoland are to be destroyed. The Kiel Canal shall be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of complete equality.

Air Terms.

Until October 1 next Germany will be allowed to keep a maximum number of 100 seaplanes for use in searching for mines. After that date she will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces.

No airplanes will be permitted within 150 kilometers (93 miles) of her frontiers. Existing aviation grounds within this zone must be dismantled and the earth ploughed up.

German Cables.

Fifteen German cables are to be put at the disposal of the Allied and Associated Governments.

### TERMS AIM TO COOL GERMAN MILITARISM

Safety of World Considered, Says "London Times."

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.

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LONDON, May 7 (Wednesday).—The Times in an editorial discussing the terms says:

"The military and naval conditions are undeniably severe, but not in our opinion a whit more stringent than the safety of Europe and of the world require. They provide for the reduction of the German army to a force which

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### Wilson Assured Treaty Will Pass the Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, May 6.—President Wilson is represented as feeling that the success of the peace treaty is assured. He has received advices from friends in America to the effect that not to exceed ten votes can be marshalled against it in the Senate. Making allowances for enthusiasm, the President does not feel concerned over the situation, despite the reported attitude of Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader in the Senate.

### ANTI U. S. DRIVE GAINS IN JAPAN

Fear at America's Growing Influence Said to Be Behind Campaign.

DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

Wilson Called "Man With Voice of Angel and Deeds of Devil."

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, May 6.—The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press continues with renewed force.

No serious overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property. Evidence exists, however, that the newspaper agitation which has spread to virtually all the leading journals of the empire, is inciting popular feeling against America and thus paving the way to possible open demonstrations.

Representative Japanese deplore the press campaign and have begun to criticize the government for its failure to check the literary outbursts, on the ground that they are going so far that they are likely to engender ill feeling.

The participants in a mass meeting held Sunday, at which some anti-American speeches were delivered, announced their intention of continuing the demonstration in front of the American Embassy. The police, however, interfered.

The belief is expressed here that the basis for the agitation is fear of the growing influence of the United States in international affairs, as evidenced by her position at the Peace Conference, and that it will act as a curb on what are regarded as Japan's legitimate aspirations in China and Siberia.

After declaring that renewed attempts for anti-Japanese legislation on the Pacific slope indicate that the Americans persecute Japan in everything, while wearing the mask of liberty and fairness, the *Hochi Shimbun* charges the Americans with having incited the Chinese to make the secret treaties public and also accuses American missionaries of fomenting the Korean insurrection.

The *Yorodzu Choku* says the Americans responsible for attempts at anti-Japanese legislation are nothing better than barbarians, that their actions are more despicable than those of the Germans, who have been transformed into "hypocrites," "despots," "transformed Kaiser," "man with the voice of an angel, but with the deeds of the devil" are some of the epithets applied by the newspapers to President Wilson.

To-day's newspapers print articles accusing Americans and British in China by exciting the Chinese to the new Chinese-Japanese agitation in Peking based on the Japanese victory at the Peace Conference on the question of Shantung. The aim is declared to be the rooting out of Japan's superior rights in China and substituting their own influence.

At a meeting of the Kokumintu party, in Osaka, a resolution was passed declaring that recognition of the Monroe Doctrine by the League of Nations should be regarded as recognition of Japan's predominance in the Far East.

### GERMANS HAVE NOT QUIT CONFERENCE

Report of Return to Berlin Is Denied.

By the Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—The report that the German Ministers Landsberg and Gieseler have left the German peace delegation and returned to Berlin is untrue.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 5 (delayed).—A Versailles despatch to the *Vossische Zeitung* says that Ministers Landsberg and Gieseler will return to Berlin and transact urgent state business if the French do not give a definite answer by a clock this afternoon when the peace terms will be ready.

The correspondent maintains that the delay is partly due to the French assertions that the credentials of the German delegates are insufficient because they contain no agreement by the Assembly, Senate or Prussian Diet.

The *Vossische Zeitung* asserts that according to the German constitution the delegates have received proper authorization to act.

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Signor Crespi in Behalf of Italy Also Makes Reservations.

CHINA ALSO BALKS

Appeals for Reconsideration of Decision Regarding Shantung Rights.

KAISER'S TRIAL FIXED

Treaty Clause Provides for Tribunal Representing Five Great Powers.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—The peace treaty has passed the final stage before the Peace Conference and is ready for presentation to the German delegates to-morrow. The treaty was presented to the minor Powers at a secret plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon, when reservations, not regarded as serious, were made by some. All the details for the presentation ceremony were completed and the meeting adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

At the secret session Marshal Foch voiced the opinion that the security given to France was not adequate; Signor Crespi, representing Italy at the session, said that he desired to make reservations concerning any provisions in the treaty not acceptable to Italy, and the Chinese delegates presented a brief, formal and dignified protest concerning the disposition of Kiao-Chau. The Portuguese delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded to their country. None of the protestations is regarded as serious, as no definite reservations were made.

The plenary session was held in the Foreign Office, Premier Clemenceau presiding, with President Wilson at his right and Premier Lloyd George at his left. The entire membership of the conference was grouped around the table. While the session was a secret one, it is understood that Capt. Andre Tardieu, representing France, explained the provisions of the treaty, and was questioned from time to time, the explanations being given full and free.

Enormous crowds surrounded the Foreign Office watching the arrival of the delegates.

In behalf of France Marshal Foch said that it was his personal opinion that the treaty should not be signed. He emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine and asserted that occupation, limited to fifteen years, was not sufficient.

China Charges Injustice.

The protest of China was presented by Chen-chiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, who asked reconsideration of the decision awarding the German rights in the Shantung peninsula to Japan. He said that in the opinion of the Chinese delegation the decision had been made without regard for justice or the protection of the territorial integrity of China. If reconsideration were impossible, he said that he desired to make reservation on the part of China.

The Chinese delegation also appealed to President Wilson to intercede with the Peace Conference officials to have China included among the Powers permitted to attend the presentation of the treaty to the Germans. The official list of the States so privileged, as given out this morning, did not include the name of China. In this appeal the Chinese delegation was successful, for later it was announced that nine countries which at first had been excluded from the ceremony would be permitted to attend. The countries added to the original list are China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras. The original list contained only thirteen names, as follows:

The United States, Great Britain and her dominions, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Irszli, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The original list was drawn on the theory that only those Powers which had rendered efficient aid in prosecuting the war were to attend the ceremony. The other allies, as planned originally, were to be permitted to take a position outside the palace at the time of the ceremony of presentation.

Details of Presentation.

The last details of the presentation ceremony were cleared up at a meeting of the Council of Three this morning. The Council also discussed the time and method of making public the digest of the plans for making the treaty public textually are vague, the only arrangements now made being for the publication of the digest.

During the afternoon it developed that changes still were being made in the treaty and that the changing process would continue up to the last possible moment. It was understood, how-